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AGRICULTURAL.

CHEESE FACTORIES---BRANCH SYSTEM.

History of Large Cheeses—The Canadian Mammoth, and the Factory where it was Made.

We give an illustration of the Ingersoll cheese factory of Oxford Co., Canada, somewhat noted as the establishment where the largest cheese that has ever been made in any country was manufactured. The history of large cheeses in Amarica dates back to President JACKSON'S administration. At that time Col. MEACHUM, of Richland, Oswego Co., N. Y., an admirer of the President, manufactured a very large cheese, and forwarded it to Washington as a present to the Chief Magistrate. It was a great event in the town where it was made, was hauled to the shipping point on sleds amid the booming of cannon and the fume of political enthusiasm.

After the cheese factory system became inaugurated, comparatively large cheeses were made by Jesse Williams, Mr. Tanner, and other factory manufacturers, which attracted considerable attention. These cheeses weighed some six or eight hundred pounds each, and though considered large when standing beside those of ordinary make, would be deemed small when compared with the Canadian Mammoth.

In 1865, Mr. SMITH of Canada exhibited at the New York State Fair an immense cheese. It weighed 4,240 pounds and took the milk of five hundred cows for four days for its production. This cheese was sixteen feet in circumference and two feet four inches high. It was hauled upon the Fair grounds at Utica by ten yoke of oxen, the American and British flags flying from its top. Up to that date the SMITH cheese was the largest that had ever been made. Its size attracted a great deal of attention, but the cheese itself was of bad flavor, and had evidently been imperfectly made and not properly cured.

The INGERSOLL cheese was made in 1866, and thirty-five tons of milk were used in its manufacture. Its diameter measured six feet ten inches, nearly two feet more than the SMITH cheese, while its height was two feet ten inches. The weight of this enormous specimen of the dairy was seven thousand pounds.

The manufacture of so large a cheese as this, and the putting together of such a mass of curds to undergo the curing process without decay or serious damage to flavor, is not without difficulties: and Mr. HARRIS, the proprietor and manager of the factory, avoided the errors committed in the manufacture of the SMITH cheese. In the SMITH cheese the moist curds were placed together in the hoop and pressed, where it was found that the whey could not be properly expelled. The imperfect separation of the whey, as a consequence, soon affected the flavor of the cheese. Mr. HARRIS adopted a different course. The curds, as they came from the vats, were separated into parcels and pressed in small hoops. In this way the whey was thoroughly expelled. The small cheeses were then broken up and passed through a curd mill, when they were all placed together in the big hoop and submitted to great pressure.

Mr. Harris also devised a plan for keeping the cheese in shape after its removal from the press. Outside the cloth bandage another bandage of stout wire cloth was snugly secured, which most effectually prevented the cheese from spreading; protecting it against accidents, while it did not exclude the air nor offer any obstruction to the curing process. A device was also instituted for turning the monster upon its range. A hoop was placed about the cheese, and the planks above and below, upon which it in turn was to rest, were securely bolted together; then the arms on either side were pushed into iron sockets attached to the hoop; the blocking below removed, and the big cheese was suspended upon pivots, where it could be turned with ease.

In the summer of 1867 we were at the Ingersoll factory and made a test of the big cheese. It was then a year old, and on introducing the iron, it filled it with a solid mass, uniform in color and of good meaty texture. The flavor was clean, but sharp, resembling somewhat the brandy cheeses so popular with those who like cheese with a good deal of taste. Subsequently the big cheese was exhibited at the New York State Fair at Saratoga, and was finally shipped to England, creating quite a sensation in London.

The Ingersoll factory was erected in 1865, and is the largest establishment of the kind in Canada. The factory is upon the branch system, and is managed by a company of stockholders. There are seven branch factories which make up the milk of about 800 cows in the aggregate, delivering the cheese from time to time at this central establishment, where it is put upon the ranges and cared for while curing. Cheese is also made here, the manufactory being the smaller building standing in the center. The other buildings are the "dry houses" for curing and storing the cheese.

Mr. HARRIS, we believe, was the first to introduce the branch factory system into Canada, and it has been conducted here with great success. To those of our readers who may not fully understand how this system is managed, a word of explanation will not be out of place. The branch system is particularly adapted to localities where small dairies are scattered over a considerable range of country, and where the distance would be too great to deliver milk at a central factory. Small buildings are therefore located at convenient points among the dairies as manufactories, where the milk is made up and the cheeses, as fast as they are pressed, are hauled to a central establishment, where extensive buildings are erected for curing and taking care of the aggregate product of the manufactories. As the cheese can be carried to the central buildings at much less expense than the milk, and as it costs less to take care of the cheese at one point than to divide it up into several parcels scattered over the country, the branch system is not only a convenience but a matter of economy.

The engraving gives a very fair representation of the central department, where the branch system of cheese making is in operation. The buildings here are upon a scale sufficiently large to hold the make of an entire season for the number of cows we have named, or they will accommodate the make for a larger number of cows if the cheese is to be disposed of at frequent intervals.

Oxford county is one of the leading dairy sections of Canada. It lies due west of Central New York, and Ingersoll, its chief town, is upon the Great Western Railway, about one hundred miles from Niagara Falls. The climate here is very similar to that of Western New York, though a little too far from the lakes for the successful growth of the peach. The surface of the county is undulating, with long ranges of rather level lands. The usual character of soil is either a sandy, gravelly or clayey loam, good for barley, peas and wheat, and a fair grazing district. It is not so well watered with streams and springs as Herkimer and Oneida counties, N. Y., nor is it equal for the production of grass. Upon some of the farms and at some of the factories the supply of water is furnished by pumping from wells.

Ingersoll has a pleasant site, being upon rising ground and in the midst of a fine agricultural section. It is the principal cheese mart of the country, as well as the shipping station for lumber manufacture in the southern part of the county. It has a population of about 4,000. The Ingersoll factory is on the borders of the village, handsomely located, and presents a very neat and tasteful appearanc.—*Rural New Yorker.*

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

I read your valuable magazine carefully every month, looking anxiously for it and always for some article on my "hobby," *sheep raising*—seeing valuable articles from observing and experienced farmers containing varied and important information, but none on sheep. I trust you will not deem it presumption on the part of a young farmer in adding his *mite* to communications of such value daily received by you—"but pass my imperfections by"—my object being to give my experience on that, the most profitable branch of stock-raising, with the hope of calling out something good. Experience shows us we live in a climate particularly adapted to sheep raising; being free from diseases which often play such sad havock amongst flocks. I bought a flock of one hundred and twenty ewes—average cost two dollars and fifty cents per head. In that flock were several fine Southdown and Cotswold ewes, with a very fine Cotswold buck. The wool was in bad condition when the sheep were bought, but sold for one dollar per head. Lambs to over the number of ewes were dropped about the second week in February—those from Southdown and Cotswold ewes were very fine. In May I picked out all the finest ewes, forty-five in number, and forty ewe lambs—the cross between the Cotswold and Southdown and the genuine Cotswold—sold balance with wool for thirty-eight dollars more than original cost of flock; add to that two hundred and fifty dollars present value of my flock; a clear profit of two hundred and eighty-eight dollars on an investment of three hundred dollars. The cost of feed in winter being about three dollars (three hundred pounds of hay) when snow was on the ground. I only had to contend against dogs, which I am confident were kept off by a dozen bells put upon the sheep, the noise of which, on approach, frightening the meanest and most cowardly of animals, a sheep-killing dog. The sheep were kept fat by constant salting and a toleroble fair pasture. It has been argued that salt was injurious in winter season. I saw no bad effects from it; the idea being advanced when the sheep are on dry food. Flies are said to be somewhat injurious in summer. Mr. Cockrell's plan, being salt sprinkled upon tar, at salting place. Sheep lick the salt and the tar is smeared upon its nose, which catches the young worm from the egg of the fly before reaching the nose. As this branch of farming *will pay.* Itrust this poor apology for a letter will call forth something useful as well aa ornamental; giving views on different breeds of sheep, showing best cross, best mode of wintering, general treatment, time of putting bucks with ewes, at what age to wean lambs, and in fact every suggestion experience may make. The harvest is ovor with us—a good one—as the reports from everywhere show. Farmers are generally in good s i its. I unite with them and you in gratitude to the Disposer of Events for the abundance which has crowned the early harvest, and earnestly wish the like return from the latter harvest and the succeeding year, all that happiness which abundant crops and a conciousness of having been instrumental in extending useful information are calculated to produce.—SMADA*in Maryland Farmea.*

LAWN GRASS SEED.

This subject is wonderfully mixed up. We see a mixture of English grasses, some eight or ten, with novel names recommended in many of the papers, from year to year, becoming really a mere stereotyped edition of the same recipe. If the English climate, with its constant moisture, its freedom from long-continued drouths, could also be imported, these foreign grasses might be made available perhaps. A good lawn with an evergreen greennesss in this country is a luxury, not to be attained without expense. Where it is being newly laid out there is not much difficulty; deep and thorough ploughing and subsoiling, with fine pulverization, and stable manure copiously applied and ploughed down, are the important prerequi ites: after which, all the grasses needed are, Kentucky blue grass with a little white clover and English perennial rye grass. Use not less than twenty-five pounds per acre of seed, and forty pounds would be much better—and of this mixture, two-thirds should be of the first named.

Where grounds are already planted with shrubbery and trees, so that plowing is an imposibility, a good plan is, the sowing of a few pounds of the above mixture, early in the spring, before the ground has become settled, in places where the grass shows a disposition to run out; afterwards top-dressiug must be relied on. Four bushels of salt to the acre we have known to have an excellent effect, in addition to super-phosphate of lime, bone dust, plaster, lime, ashes. We do not recommend all these at once, or even the same season; but they should be tried alternately. So important is it to keep up greenness and fertility, and so great is the difference in soils, that the owner of a handsome lawn should experiment by sowing strips of these, so as to find out which suits his ground the best. A good dressing of short manure in the fall of the year is indispensable. Unless in rare cases, where perhaps an impervious clay approaches the surface, we think a good sod can be permanently kept up by using these different top-dressings at different times.

Another means of fertility is allowing the mown grass in the lawn to lay on it. Frequent mowing leaves this so thin as to do no harm, and it answers the purpose of a mulch as well as a supply of the very elements of its own nutrition. —*Practical Farmer.*

Farmers cannot manure more cheaply or successfully than by plowing down green clover. This is especially true with farms located so far away from cities or towns as to make the manures obtained from them expensive. A poor field of grass will not pay the expense of converting it into hay, but may lay the foundation for a good crop of wheat by plowing it down. It is not well to take every thing that grows off of the soil, and put nothing on.—*Farm Journal.*

TO MAKE CIDER.

Pick all the apples, rejecting those not sound, wash them clean, and afterwards let them lie and get dry. Grind and press them, using no water or straw or any substance that will give the cider an unpleasant taste, as on the purity and cleanliness of the apples depends the quality of the cider. Strain the juice through woolen or other close bag, put into clean barrels, and set into a moderately cool place, keeping the barrel full all the time, so that the impurities may work off at the bung. After it has done fermenting, carefully rack it off, let it stand a few days, and bung it up. As the air tends to sour the cider it is a good plan to provide a bent tube, one end fastened in the bung and the other to drop down into a bucket of water. This will let all the gag pass off, and not let the air get to the cider. The quicker this pomace is pressed after being ground the lighter will the color be, and darker if not pressed for twenty-four hours after being ground . The cider from the second and third pressing will be the richest. The reverse is the case in making wine, as a severe pressure on the *must* makes sour wine. Cider-making should be conducted with the same care that wine-making is.

Most any good sour apple will make cider, but more generally an apple full of juice, and not very good to eat, will make the best. The Virginia crab perhaps excels all other apples for cider-making.

When bottled up with a little rock candy, and wired, it will, after standing some time, sparkle like champagne when opened.

To get cider very strong, expose it in a tub in extremely cold weather, and remove the ice that forms. As this can be only water, it leaves the cider that remains of additional strength

Any substance put in to arrest the fermentation is of doubtful value, as all good cider must be perfectly healthy.

You had better depend rather on careful and clean making, and bottle tightly at the proper time.—*Hickok.*

WHY PORK SHRINKS IN THE POT.

An "Old Farmer" gives in *The Homestead*, the various notions on this question, and closes with his own views on the subject, which we condense below for our readers.

Store hogs kept low in flesh in summer and autumn, and then fully fed when shut up for fattening, will gain fast, appear to be doing well, and look well when dressed, but will weigh light, and *boiling* will prove the flesh to be *puffy*; the little cells of which the meat seems to be composed, are filled with gelatinous matter, which has not had time to become hard and firm—it is partly soluble in boiling water; hence pork *shrinks* in the pot. The same kind of pork results from feeding hogs on mostly animal food, as at slaughter houses, and from irregular feeding, or from killing sows when in heat.

To produce pork that will not shrink in the pot, the writer says he first has a good breed; they are never allowed to fall off in conditien from the start they get with their mother's milk, and never know stint nor stunt while alive. Early in autumn he takes them up in high order, and begins to fatten them, increasing their rations of grain till they are *fat and ready to kill*,—then he feeds them one week more, and makes due preparations for butchering, which is done early in the day by good hands. When tnoroughly cooled, cuts up and salts down, (not allowing his pork to freeze,) using plenty of the best salt, and filling up the barrels with brine, and not with water, as some do. This method secures pork, white, firm, compact and almost as solid as marble, which when well cooked will be tender, juicy, melting and delicious, never shrinking in the pot.

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rves, and put in some bruised ginger in bags. If you wish the preserves to be fine, take the tomatoes from the sirup when they have been over the fire for three quarters of an hour, and add a quarter of a pound more of sugar for every pound of fruit, and, when boiled and skimmed, drop in the tomatoes and boil till the sirup seems to have penetrated them. In about a week, heat the sirup boiling hot, and pour over them, sealing up at once.

EXPERIMENT WITH WHEAT ON HEAVY CLAY SOIL.

This field was ploughed after harvest to the depth of seven inches, the soil being of average fertility. After being ploughed, rotted manure was scattered over it when it was well harrowed until the surface was level and smooth. The wheat was sown by hand at the rate of one bushel and a peck per acre, and ploughed in with a small plough to the depth of two inches. At intervals of six feet, furrows five inches in depth were drawn. These furrows leave the beds or space high and dry, and as the wheat roots do not extend very deep, it keeps them touching water when the ground is full of moisture. The soil being drained by the furrows, the roots also keep warmer than they otherwise would, and and have a chance to get more air, and gather food and nourishment more readily. The wheat will stand more freezing in this way than when sown on flat surfaces, and when spring comes the ground possesses more warmth and starts the growth quicker.

The grain thus sown ripened some days earlier than the other, and produced at least one fourth more per acre of a better quality of wheat. It costs more labor to prepare the ground in this manner, but results pay for all additional trouble and expense. The beds can be readily thrown up to the width of a grain drill and the wheat can be drilled in with fine manure. There are often large quantities of valuable manure in the hen-house, or deposits in the out-houses which can be composted so as to be drilled with the wheat. If this cannot be had, barnyard manure can be somposted, by taking it a year before it is intended to be used, and mixing with super-phosphates or guano, and mtck or sods, and turning it over several times during the year, so that it will decompose. This is the cheapest way to get valuable manures, and to keep up the land and secure abundant crops. Home-made poudrette is easily made by emptying the contents of the privy on a bed of lime and charooal, and mixing it with dry earth or dry leached ashes. It makes a powerful fertilizer for wheat, and pays farmers well foa all the trouble and expense necessary to secure it. The quantity of hen manure, and others of its kind, that is allowed to go to waste, is enormous. If farmers were more intent on saving it up wheat crops would yield better and the quality would be superior. In gathering this manure a box of plaster should always be kept handy to sprinkle it and ffx the ammonia.—*Farm Journal.*

SETTING A TIMOTHY MEADOW.

No meadow should be set in in Timothy until it has been thoroughly drained, thoroughly plowed, made very fertile, and reduced to as fine a tilth as passible. A cleanly soil, entirely free of weeds and brsars, is essential to the proper growth of the crop, as clean timothy alone brings the highest price in the market. Timothy is a grass that draws largely upon the potash and phosphates in the soil, and where these are not preset in sufficient quantity the timothy soon dies out. As a fertile timothy meadow, if occasionally top-dressed, will bring good crops for a period of seven years, it is important that the soil should either have naturally or be furnished with what constitutes its chief food. Two hundred and fifty pounds of super phosphate, mixed with fifty bushels of unleached wood ashes, will be found sufficient for an acre of moderately fertile soil. A good rich compost may, if properly made, serve as an efficient substitute After the third year, however, the harrow should be carefully passed over the timothy meadow either late in the fall or when dry enough in the spring, and the whole top dressed with either ten bushels of crushed bones to the acre, or one hundred and fifty pounds of super-phosphate, and twenty-five bushels of wood ashes.

Quantity of Seed to the Acre.—From a peck to a peck and a half of timothy seed should be sown to the acre.

Time of Seeding.—From the middle of August to the middle of September. —*Maryland Farmer.*

BEGINNING IN LIFE.—Our fathers and mothers were content to marry in a quiet way, begin life in humble and economical circumstances, and to gradually work up to the top of the ladder.—Their children want to begin where their parents left off; to be ushered into matrimonial life with a royal wedding, and then live on an expensive scale.—Unless a different sentiment can be developed, we fear the present tendency of men to remain single will continue to increase, and ambitious mothers will experience more difficulty than ever in finding a market for their marriageable daughters.

A Column for the Ladies.

From Arthur's Home Magazine.

FIFTY WAYS OF PREPARING FRUIT.

25. PRESERVED TOMATOES.—Take ripe egg tomatoes; scald, and remove the skins; make a sirup in the proportion of three quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Put the tomatoes in jars; add to every pound of tomatoes, one lemon sliced, pour the sirup on boiling hot, and cover close. Pour off the sirup the next day; heat it boiling hot, and turn back into jars. Do this for five successive days.

26. TO PRESERVE FRUITS FOR TARTS OR FAMILY DESSERTS.—Cherries, and plums of all sorts, and apples, gather when ripe, and lay them in small jars that will hold a pound. Strew over each jar six ounces of good loaf sugar pounded; cover with two bladders, each separately tied down. Then put the jars up to the neck in a large stewpan of water, and let it boil gently for three hours.

27. TO PRESERVE CRAB APPLES.—Put them into your preserving-kettle with cold water enough to cover them, and let them boil until the skin breaks. Then take them out one by one and skin them, and remove the seeds with a penknife. Make a sirup of a pint of water and a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit, and, when it is clear, drop in the apples and let them boil till transparent.

28. TO PRESERVE CRANBERRIES.—Make a sirup of a gill of water, and a pound of sugar to every pound of berries. Boil, and when well skimmed, put in the berries and boil till clear. To make a sauce, allow only three quarters of a pound of sugar to one of fruit.

29. PRESERVED CUCUMBERS.—Take fresh-gathered dark green cucumbers of one size; place them for two days in strong salt and water; put them into a saucepan with a pinch of alum and plenty of fresh water; boil them till tender enough; then, when drained, let them lie for two days in a cold sirup; reboil this once or twice, and pour it over them when cold; and afterwards make a fresh sirup, with two parts of clarified sugar to one of water; add some slices of ginger and lemon rind, boil until stiff enough, pour it upon the cucumbers, and the next day boil them in it five minutes. The cucumbers should be beautifully green.

30. TO CAN FRUIT.—Put your fruit in a dish with about as much water as you would need to stew it in. Set your pan on the stove and heat until the fruit is scalding hot—but do not allow it to boil; set it off the stove and take your cans (which should be glass) and pour them full of warm water—then pour that out and fill with quite hot water—(this is to heat the cans so that the hot fruit may not break them) then pour the water out and put your fruit in the cans as speedily as possible. Do not seal them until the cans get cool enough so that you can handle them, and then the steam will not be likely to break the cans— seal them up air tight. When you wish to use them, you can make them as sweet as you wish.

31. PEAR MARMALADE.—Boil the pears till soft. When cold, rub the pulp through a sieve, and boil it to a jelley, allowing one pound of sugar to two of pears.

32. QUINCE MARMALADE.—Boil the quinces till soft, and then peal and rasp them. To every pound of the rasped fruit add one pound of sugar; mix the whole smooth, flavoring it with the juice and peal of a lemon, cut fine, place it over the fire and stir constantly till thick.

33. TOMATO MARMALADE.—Take the [illegible] from green, full-grown tomatoes, and stew them till soft. Rub through a sieve; put the pulp on the fire; season highly with pepper, salt, and pounded cloves; add some garlic, and stew all together till thick—it keeps well, and is excellent for seasoning gravies, etc.

34. TOMATO SWEET MARMALADE.—Prepare it in same manner, omitting the pepper, salt and garlic; mix some loaf sugar with the pulp, and stew until it is a stiff jelly.

Jerald and a couple of literary friends were out in the country. In the course of their walk they stopped to notice the gambols of an ass's foal. A very sentimental poet present vowed that he should like to send the thing as a present to his mother. "Do," Jerald replied, "and tie a piece of paper round its neck, bearing this motto" "when this you see, remember me."

'Boy you are not far from a fool.' 'Well, as we ain't more than three feet apart, I give into that,' was the reply.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The election in Tennessee, following in the channel of that in Virginia, shows the sure and permanent turn of the tide in political affairs, and that, in the South particularly, the reign of oppression, proscription and spoils is drawing to a speedy close.

In the commencement of reconstruction we were opposed to the dogma of universal suffrage, because we believed that a large majority of those who were to be so suddenly clothed with this privilege were not qualified for its intelligent exercise, and calculated to do great harm to our material and political interests, especially, when, at the same time, so many of the intelligent portion of the citizens of the different States were debarred, by the reconstruction acts, from exercising a voice in the selection of men and the making of laws for the government and protection of the people. We were opposed to it for the futher reason, that we saw bad men using artful and deceptive means to get power into their hands, men whose whole former course and character warranted the conclusion that they would use it to the oppression and injury of the people and for the advancement of their own private ends and personal aggrandizement, and for wreaking their vengeance, in many instances, upon those who they supposed had stood in the way of their presumptuous claims to position and place in former times. The events have shown the wisdom of these views; and, speaking for our own State, we know the people are groaning under a burden of taxation and other curses which have been brought upon them by the class of men and course of policy to which we have alluded.

But this time of darkness and oppression of the struggling people of the South is passing away, as evinced by the result of the recent elections in Virginia and Tennessee, and the unmistakable omens in the political sky in other States, as well as by the tone of the public press in all parts of the country. The men who, in the midst of the passion and the confusion of the hour, were brought to the surface and used the opportunity only to abuse the confidence of the simple negro and to practice all manner of fraud and corruption on the State, and communities cursed with their presence, are now being fully understood and repudiated, even by those who were so easily duped by them.

Everywhere the colored people are turning away from the political adventurers, and the native renegades, meaner than they, and quietly leaving them to fall again into their native insignificance, or to flee the just punishment of their crimes, frauds and oppressions so justly merited.

The political status of the freedman is now a settled matter. His civil and political rights are secured to him beyond a peradventure, and can never be taken away. Since the result in Virginia and the same policy advocated and now endorsed by Tennessee; a policy which seems to meet with favor and likely to win success in most of the States, namely, "universal suffrage" coupled with "universal amnestty"—the securing to the freedmen forever the right of suffrage, and the removal of disability from the white man that he may enjoy the same privilege,—we are content to accept the situation and heartily and honestly abide by it. Now that the Republican party, or at least a portion of them, have abandoned their proscriptive measures, (we mean Rpublicans in other States) and while they contend for the rights of the negro, are willing to yield the white man his rights also, we are willing to compromise with the same class of Republicans in this State for the accomplishment of same purpose.

But in doing this we must be understood as not endorsing the corrupt men, or the wild, extravagant measures of the Republican or Radical party of the State, but, on the other hand, we hope, by inaugurating in this State the policy which has relieved Virginia and Tennessee from the incubus of Radical proscription and misrule, to accomplish the same desirable end, and to drive from power a set of selfish, ignorant and dishonest public servants, who would ruin any country in which they had sway,

The evil which we and many apprehended from the investure of the freedmen with the franchise of the ballot, although it has, in the hands of unscrupulous men, been fraught with mischief innumerable, is nevertheless working its own cure. The colored people are finding out the shallowness of the professions of those who have lead them to their ruin and the ruin of the country, and are turning from them. The day of reconing is coming, and many, not excepting the colored race, will rejoice at its approach. The leagues have had their day and their use, the colored man will begin to act for himself; the white man be restored to the right of citizenship; the intriguing adventurer will be driven back to his place, and native rogues get their deserts; then will peace and prosperity return to the State, and the government be conducted for the good of the many, and not for the pockets of the few.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Gen. Jordon, now commanding in Cuba, according to the third auditor's books, owes the government twenty-two thousand dollars.

1,000 paying subcribers wanted at this office, this year.

MOBILE, August 6.—Last night, a serious riot occurred in the city, beginning at an outdoor radical meeting over the triumph of the radical candidate for this Congressional District. The meeting was a large one, and all were negroes, except a few white leaders. During the whole of yesterday, rumers were in circulation that the negroes were very much excited, defiant and threatening, and meant to burn the Democratic candidate for Congress in effigy. Several citizens called on the Mayor and some of the radical lerders, and advised them that it would be better to postpone the meeting, for if the effigy was carried out, the white people could not be restrained from an attempt to prevent the indignity by force. It was thought that these representations had the desired effect, and there would be no meeting. At 8 o'clock however the tar barrels were lighted, and the negroes began to flock in until they swelled into a crowd of 1,000 or 1,500. Many came with guns, and most all of them with concealed arms such as pistols, knives and razors. Nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the meeting, except the inflammatory talk of the carpet-bag speakers, until about 10 o'clock, when a jocose dispute between two citizens on a subject entirely foreign to politics or the meeting, attracted some attention, and in pressing up to see what it was about, a white man accidentally stepped upon the foot of a colored man. Just as the difficulty about this was settled, a pistol shot was heard, and this was signal for general firing. The whole crowd dispersed immediately, and in ten minutes a dead silence reigned, broken only by the tread of white patrols. A detachment of United States troops were stationed at the guard house at the request of the Mayor, in anticipation of trouble. They took no part in the fray except to march up town to look after and put a stop to firing. It is not known who fired the first shot. It was the natural result of the excitement. There were not over 100 whites as lookers on. The casualties were small, considering the number of shots and close quarters. Many shots must have been shot in the air. Three negroes were killed outright and four police officers were wounded. Five negroes and three white men were also wounded.

FALLING INTO LINE.—The Tarboro' *Southerner*, which has been one of the most ultra of all the Democratic papers in the State, and which has shown less disposition than any other heretofore to abandon the Democratic name and organization, has declared its determination to change its course. It sees that its former course is not calculated to bring peace and harmony to the South and it frankly makes the following avowal:

"We therefore, avow the determination of the *Southerner* to support any organization that pledges itself to Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty—and what we mean by this, is that every body shall be permitted to vote and *every body shall be permitted to hold office.*"

The party the Southerner proposes to join, it calls the "*Liberal Redublican Party,*" which, it says, "concedes to all white and colored, the right of equality before the law, at the ballot box, and the Courts of Justice, *and which promises to remove the disabilities of every white man.*"

Read also the article from the *Sentivel* which appears in our columns this week taking a similar view.

ALABAMA ELECTION—THE RESULT.—MONTGOMERY, Aug, 10.—Full returns from the third congresssional district give Heflin (Republican) 260 majority over Parkinson. The delegation will stand: Buck, from the first; Buckley, from the second; Heflin, from the third, and Hays, from the fourth, all Republicans; Dix and Sherwood, Democrats, from the fifth and sixth.—This is a gain of two Democrats, the delegation in the fortieth Congress being all Republicans. The vote in the State will be but little, if any, more than one-half cast at the Presidential election.

The New York World, in commenting on the sudden popularity of enfranchisement of the "white folks" of the South, expresses the following very decided opinion:

"The anomaly of keeping down the superior race by the failure, [illegible] five [illegible] of Congress and the army to bolster it up. Its key-stone was white disfranchisement. That pulled out, the whole arch falls. It has fallen, and will soon be buried out of sight."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Patterson's bondage warehouse at the foot of Lombard street, Philadelphia, containing forty thousand barrels of whiskey is burned, loss about eleven millions. The fire is attributed to the breaking of the floor over the engine room. The streets are flooded with burning whiskey, impeding the firemen.

LATER.—The fire is still raging, but with no chance of extending. The loss is now estimated at five millions. No lives lost.

The total insurance on the whiskey is two millions two hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars. The New York and Eastern Companies are the heaviest losers.

Never wait for a thing to turn up. Go and turn it up yourself. It takes less time and is sure to be done

Asheville News and Farmer.

Friday, August 20, 1869.

ROBERT M. STOKES, Editor.

TERMS—*Strictly in Advance:*

$3.00 per annum. $1.50 for six months.

Country produce taken, at market prices, for subscription.

CLUB RATES—FOR CASH:

5 Copies, $12 50; 10 Copies, $20 00.

ADVERTISING.

1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion...$1.00

Each subsequent insertion..... 50

Liberal discount made for advertisements inserted for three months or longer.

Hereafter all Obituary Notices over ten lines will be charged as advertisements.

COURT ORDERS.

We have reduced the price for publishing Court orders to $8, TO BE PAID STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. Clerks and others having such orders for publication will save their time in writing and the expense for postage by not sending them to us unless they send the cash.

NOTICE THE X MARK.

Each subscriber who finds a X mark on his paper is thereby reminded of two important facts: 1st, that we have adopted the cash system, irrespective of persons, and 2d, that the time for which they subscribed has expired, and, unless they renew, the paper will be discontinued to them *in two weeks.*

Asheville Church Services.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. H. H. BANKS.—Services every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M.

METHODIST.—Rev. L. K. HAYNES.—Services every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EPISCOPAL.—Rev. JARVIS BUXTON.—Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ o'clock, A. M. Colored Sunday School at 3 P. M.

BAPTIST.—Rev. THOS. STRADLEY.—The Pastor being absent, the services are irregular at present. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Valedictory.

With this issue, the undersigned, regretting the necessity which exists for the severance of the pleasant relations which have been maintained between a large portion of the mountain people and himself, for the past six months, but recognizing its propriety, withdraws from the co-editorship of the *News and Farmer.*

It will be proper for him to say now that he has labored under disadvantages ever since his sojourn in Asheville which few save newspaper men can properly appreciate. Having, up to the past month, given his entire time and labor to the columns of the *News*, he has not met with that hearty response from the Conservative people of Western North Carolina which he at first anticipated, and which his untiring efforts gave him the right to expect. No rural newspaper can support two editors, one of whom has a family dependent on him, unless the people of the section in which it is published, will rally to *its* support.

As his friends may have perceived, he has been from the first heartily in favor of a consolidation of political views upon the Walker-Senter platform of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. The first is one of those established facts which none but the blind or foolish can fail to see; the latter is the great benefit we should strive to obtain in return for recognizing the former. It is only by calmness, moderation and conciliation, that we can ever hope to bring the people of North Carolina together upon that platform, and even now, some of the foremost journals in the State, of both political parties, are striving to that patriotic end. The undersigned is with them in their efforts from this time henceforward; and wherever he may be, or to whatever position he may be called, he will not cease those efforts.

He believes the time very near when our people, whatever may be their present views, will accept the principles above foreshadowed, and he trusts that all his friends will think of him leniently until time shall have exhibited the fallacy, or vindicate the correctness of his course.

Parting from his associate with feelings of regard and assuring all his friends, both political and personal, that he shall continue to cherish for them sentiments of cordial esteem, he now makes his parting bow.

GEORGE WALTER SITES.

By the above it will be perceived that I am compelled again to occupy the editorial chair alone. That Dr. Sites labored assiduously, in fact incessantly, we most cheerfully corroborate. A pungent and spirited writer, he added greatly to the value and interest of the *News*, as all who have read its columns will testify. By the political course we shall hereafter pursue, compared with the views set forth in the Dr.'s Valedictory, it will be seen that political opinions could have had nothing to do with the separation. That he has not met with that substantial response from the people of Western North Carolina which his labors and talents deserved is too true. It is but a repetition of the story we had often told before—the 19,000 voters of Western North Carolina *will not support a paper*, although its columns are entirely devoted to their own peculiar, or *pecuniary*, interests. Dr. Sites has labored six months for them and retires disgusted; we have labored, with equal earnestness, nearly *thirty-six* months with about the same result. We hope the Dr. will find a field wherein his labors and talents will bring forth more fruit, and of much better quality.

R. M. STOKES.

The Newton Academy.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. S. M. Banks, who intends opening this old Institution on the 1st of next Month. Mr. B. comes to us highly commended as a ripe scholar, "apt in teaching" and of pure moral character. We ask for him a liberal share of patronage.

We have two fine brick buildings, built expressly for boys' schools, but they are both located too far from town. We suggest that measures be taken to sell both of them and with the proceeds erect one building nearer the village.

Our Past and Future Course.

The leaders of the Radical party, seeing the "hand writing on the wall," foretelling their political death, are catching at straws to save themselves from the utter annihilation that awaits them. Virginia and Tennessee have spoken in thunder tones and announced the end of Radical corruption and oppression in those States. For a moment these vampires stood aghast, but rallying their shattered nerves, like boys passing through a grave-yard, they shout and whistle to keep their courage up, and make those whom they have cajoled and betrayed believe that even in those States their principles of rule and ruin are triumphant. It won't do, gentlemen, you are defeated, and you know it; all your whistling and noise will not prevent the people from rising to denounce and point the finger of scorn and contempt at you, for your betrayal of their confidence. Universal suffrage and universal amnesty is now the platform upon which the virtuous and honest people of all parties at the South will unite, in opposition to your corruption and extravagance, your unconstitutional appropriation of the public money, your oppressive taxation and your judicial tyranny, and on that platform we shall stand and fight you.

We opposed universal suffrage under the reconstruction acts, because those acts also divested the virtuous and honest white men of the South of the right of suffrage, and we believed would give the control of the State governments into irresponsible, ignorant and venal hands.—That our position was right then, the sequel has proven. A few Northern adventurers, without political or moral character in their own States, aided by corrupt and incompetent office-seekers at the South, saw, as we did, the pliant tools the reconstruction acts offered them, and they used them effectually, to the ruin of our State and the prostitution of official positions to personal gain. Not only have they robbed the Treasury of what little found its way there, but they have ruined the credit of the State abroad, and under the captivating name of "the party of progress," induced the people to tacitly consent to the most extravagant appropriations for railroads, which we believe they do not and never did intend to build. All they wanted was the use of the bonds upon which to speculate.

Universal suffrage without general amnesty was tested in the election of the Legislature which has almost ruined the State, and will quite ruin the people if more honest men are not selected. Universal suffrage can help us but little so long as that odious test oath, or disability to hold office prevents the people from selecting intelligent, good men to fill the offices. Oppose universal suffrage, under such circumstances! Yes, to the very last breath. And so will every good man who has one particle of honor or honesty about him. The Radical leaders and newspapers, in this State alone are responsible for all the corruption and imbecility in the State government, and now, as before, we wage relentless war upon them. They endorsed the reconstruction acts—which laid the foundation for all the villainy that is now being enacted. They endorsed the test oath, which has kept honest men out of office, and placed in high positions of trust and honor men who have betrayed the one and disgraced the other. They, in this State, claim to have favored universal suffrage, and placed it in the State Constitution. We grant it; but it was a trick. It was a blind, because they knew the test oath stood in the way to prevent the election of virtuous and patriotic men to office.

But universal suffrage has become a fixed fact, a part of the organic law of the country, by the edict of the American people, and we shall defend it, but at the same time, demand and labor for universal amnesty, as being not only just to the people, but necessary for the honor, dignity and prosperity of the country.

The party in power has robbed and betrayed the people, endangered, if not defeated our Railroad enterprises, burdened us with exorbitant taxes, and it is time the people should shake off all old party alliances and unite in one patriotic effort to save the State from utter destruction. Millions of dollars of State bonds have been issued since the Legislature adjourned and placed in the hands of Railroad Presidents, who have never given a dollar of security for the faithful disposition of them. A more reckless and imprudent act was never committed by any Legislative body. What security have the people that those bonds will be appropriated to the purposes for which they were issued?—Those now having control of them may be truly honest men—some of them we know are bold speculators—but how dare the Legislature risk the people's money in any man's hands without receiving security against loss in any way?—This is but one of hundreds of similar Legislative acts, which the Radical leaders and newspapers encouraged and applauded.

The only living issue now before the people of North Carolina is, shall the virtuous and honest control the destinies of the State, or shall we suffer the corrupt and ignorant to continue in their nefarious schemes and acts of oppression and destruction. For our part we shall henceforth plant ourself squarely and uncompromisingly upon the Charlotte *Democrat's* platform:

"OPPOSITION TO CORRUPTION AND EXTRAVAGANCE—OPPOSITION TO UNCONSTITUTIONAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—OPPOSITION TO EXCESSIVE AND OPPRESSIVE TAXATION—OPPOSITION TO THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE HOLDING THEIR SEATS FOR FOUR YEARS—AND OPPOSITION TO JUDICIAL TYRANNY—EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS TO ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS, *white and black.*"

"Upon this line we shall fight it out," believing it to be the only course that will save our beloved State from utter ruin.

Grand Ball at Warm Springs.

We are requested to state that a grand ball will be given at Warm Springs, on the 26th inst. A fine band of music will [illegible] the occasion, and a good time generally may be expected. Those who are fond of "tripping it on the light fantastic toe" are invited to participate in the festival. We see that Col. Cocke, and ourself both good (?) old Presbyterians, with Dr. McDowell and Col. Pulliam, are honored with places on the Board of Senior Managers.—We thank our friend Rumbough for the distinction, and if we can induce the Col. to accompany us we will be there to "shake that little foot, Sally Ann."

"Reconstructed Macon."

You will remember, says a Macon correspondent, that at the April election last year, the entire conservative ticket was elected by an average majority of about 250. Two of the Commissioners, Lyle and Bryson, refused to qualify under Gen. Canby's ruling on the XIV amendment. Two others afterwards resigned, under Judge Reade's decision. Two of these vacancies were filled by the Governor with radicals, whom the people had beaten for the same positions. One of these is a Baptist preacher "so called"—no more. The other two were filled in like manner, by Hicks—said to be noted more for a want of truth than anything else, and who was beaten by the usual majority for Superior Court Clerk, and by Keener, who took the place at the solicitation of conservatives. This much is due Keener who is deemed by many the best man on the Board.

Only one of the Board has the Homestead—$1200 in land is his pile. The other four, may have, altogether $500 in land. The preacher's share in the Franklin Township, is $7. Our correspondent knows of no others. So the Commissioners in "Reconstructed Macon" pay but little tax. Let us see how they use the people's money.

One Levi Roper, a good radical, who lists for taxation 6 head of sheep, 5 head of hogs, 2 head of cattle, 2 head of horses, and who is said to own some good land, perhaps indirectly, is an average sharp trader, and sometimes has corn to sell his poor neighbors, recently went before this Board, and asked them to give him $20, to give a *Uropathic* doctor for advice, or for the Lord only knows what. "Ask and ye shall receive." Roper had doubtless read this and believed it, hence his boldness. But did he get it? Gentle reader! he did—did get an order on the County Treasurer for $20, and there being no money in the Treasury, he sold it to a gentleman in Franklin at a shave, who now has it.

Another man died, who it is said, was clothed in rags, and covered with filth and *vermin*, and buried in his tattered garments, $75 was paid by these same commissioners to a radical brother for the *charity and kindness* shown this poor old man in his last few days. And such is "Reconstructed Macon."

P. S. An injunction has been filed by *the best people*, as we learn, to prevent the payment of the $20, and another will be filed in the $75 case.

Fire and Loss of Life.

We regret to learn that the fine Flouring Mill of Col. J. Cathey, on Pigeon River, with the whole of the Col.'s wheat crop of this year, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night, last. While we regret the loss of property, we still more deeply regret the loss of a most valuable citizen, Mr. George Bryson, the miller, who was burned to death in the mill.

The origin of the disaster is not certainly known, but is supposed to have been caused either by the bursting of a kerosene lamp, or from the friction of some of the machinery. We hope to receive a full account of it for our next.

Since the above was put in type we learn that the mill was not running on the night it was burned. Mr. Bryson, who was the assistant miller, slept in the mill, and was known to have laid down in a certain place in the mill to sleep, much fatigued, as his labors and loss of sleep had been great for some days. His body was found at some distance from the place where he had laid down, and, as the mill had been robbed two or three times lately, there is suspicion that an attempt to rob had been made on that night, which awoke Mr. Bryson, and the robbers finding they were discovered, and probably recognized, assaulted Mr. Bryson, stunned or murdered him, and then fired the mill. There were 1,000 bushels of wheat in the building. Col. Cathey's loss cannot fall short of $8.000.

Hughes' Photograph Gallery.

That excellent artist, W. P. Hughes, has returned and opened his gallery in the room in the rear of the *News* office. We pronounce him one of the best photographists we have ever seen. He has brought with him one of the latest improved Cameras, and his pictures are soft in expression and exact in execution. His stock of beautiful cards and frames is extensive and of the most modern styles. As he will not remain long, we advise all who wish to secure complete pictures of themselves, family and friends, to call on him at once.

A Catholic Church in Asheville.

We learn that the beautiful knoll in the rear of the Eagle Hotel has been purchased by Bishop Gibbons, of the Catholic Church, upon which it is intended to erect a fine church edifice.—The Bishop intends pushing the building forward as fast as possible, and hopes to have it in readiness for Divine service by the 1st of January next, if not before. There are a much larger number of persons holding to the Roman Catholic faith in this vicinity than we had supposed, and on Sunday last, the Bishop confirmed seventeen. The establishment of such a church here will attract a number of emigrants who would not think of coming if church privileges were not provided.

Death of Hon. J. W. Osborne.

Our exchanges bring us the sad intelligence of the death of that much beloved man, Judge Osborne, which occurred at his residence in Charlotte, on Wednesday morning, the 11th inst. The *Old North State*, thus feelingly announces the sad event:

This announcement will carry sadness to many hearts outside the circle of his immediate associates and relations. Few men were more universally beloved and esteemed than Judge Osborne. A gentleman of fine talents, of great amiability of character, a sincere lover of peace, his death at this time must be regarded as a public loss.

Judge Osborne was about fifty-nine years old at the time of his death. He had long held a high position at the bar, and had, in former days, worn the judicial ermine with credit to himself, usefulness to his fellow-citizens, and honor to the State. We hope some friend will furnish us with a more extended sketch for our next.

In a speech at Lynchburg, lately, Horace Greeley said: "What the people of Virginia needed was not so much Northern capital or immigration from abroad as unity and determination among her own people to develop their own resources." Horace is right, and in our opinion that is just what is wanted here. Our people are standing still, Micawber like, waiting for something to turn up.

Personal.

During the past few week our town has been enlivened by a number of strangers from almost all sections of our country—some seeking health, some to enjoy our delightful climate, some to make a personal reconnoisance of the beautiful scenery and the many advantages of our section, and others with the intention of purchasing homes in our Mountains. Among the many we had the pleasure of meeting is Maj. Peter Zinn, from Cincinnati, who has come to make a personal inspection of the Cincinnati Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad route, which he says was almost entirely neglected among the many routes advocated in the Cincinnati convention, but he believes it to be the best route for the great Southern road from Cincinnati.

Dr. J. B. Bean, from Baltimore is now making scientific observations from the celebrated Black Mountain, and is so delighted with all he sees, that he intends forming a camping party of scientific gentlemen, next year, to make a thorough tour through Western North Carolina.

Gen. J. B. Kershaw, from South Carolina, well remembered by "the boys in Gray," as the daring and noble commander of Kershaw's Brigade, spent a few days with us and visited our Cheese Factories and other places of interest.

Mr. Conner, formerly of the Lancaster, S. C., Ledger, and Mr. E. J. Scott, Banker, of Columbia, paid us a flying visit. We are pleased to find these old friends in fine health and spirits.

Mr. Harkins, of Rome, Ga., spent a few days in this his native county, and left his little daughter under the care of the President of our College. Mr. Davis, of Cartersville, was with us a few days, and sold his beautiful residence here to Mr. J. L. Howell, of Arkansas, whom he found here with his family. Judge Battle tarried with us a few days, and is now at Franklin. Dr. Baker and — — Battle, from Edgecombe, are with us enjoying our fine water and cool atmosphere.

The old, familiar and ever welcome faces of Z. B. Vance and A. S. Merriman are seen in our streets. No two men in the State are more respected by the people of Buncombe than they, and we are pleased to see them enjoying most excellent health. May it continue to ripe old age.

READ YOUR OWN PAPER.—We should just as soon think of making a practice of borrowing a man's tooth brush as borrowing his paper. Every man ought to have a newspaper of his own, if he would be considered "a man among men."

The too prevalent practice of borrowing newspapers has become a proper subject for condemnation. A single copy is often made to do duty in half a dozen families, and that, too, from one year's end to another.

There are many people in the world who make a business to get the reading of their county paper without any expense to themselves. We know it is hard for a person to refuse a neighbor or an acquaintance the privilege of reading his newspaper, but some borrowers have little delicacy and sensitiveness, and a prompt, flat refusal to encourage them in sponging on others for news and interesting reading would not hurt them much, and might induce them to take and pay for a good paper.

It is unjust to the subscriber, and deprives the publisher of the reward he is entitled to from all who derive pleasure and instruction from the paper it has cost so much money to issue.

We don't remember now what paper we clipped the above from, but we not only endorse it, but can bear sad testimony to its truth. We very well remember being told by a very respectable gentleman, that he knew three men, *in quite comfortable circumstances*, owning farms in one of our Western counties, who were too mean to subscribe for it, but rode every Saturday five to eight miles, to the post office, to read the Asheville *News* belonging to other persons.—We'll bet our bottom dollar that no paper in America has a larger number of *sponging* readers than the Asheville *News*. Too mean to spend a dollar to keep up a good paper in their Congressional District, there are hundreds of persons who hang around the post offices or neighbors' houses, long enough every week to earn sufficient to pay three months' subscription, and *steal* the news from a paper which has been paid for by another, and, in most cases, poorer person.

Going Back on the Negro.

The *Republican*, a red-hot Radical paper published in Washington City, in the interest of the Administration, proposes to *disfranchise* ninety-nine out of every hundred negroes now entitled to vote. Here is its proposition:

"The system of *putting the ballot box into the hands of the ignorant masses—no matter of what origin*—if continued, cannot fail to lead to very serious, if not disastrous results. Congress will be remiss in its duty to the country if early action on the subject is neglected. It is contended by many of the ablest men, and with great force of argument, that the best suffrage qualification would be 'ability to read and write the English language correctly.' With this as the universal qualification test in all Federal and State elections, the ballot box would be protected against ignorance, and to a very large extent the possibility of corruption."

In the same article the *Republican* proposes that a *sixteenth* amendment be added to the Federal Constitution, embracing the above qualification. By such a clause not only would nearly all the negroes be disfranchised, but more than one-half the white people, for we don't believe one-half of the American people are able "to read and write the English language correctly."

COMMUNICATED.

Alarming News!

The following, from one of our correspondents, is well calculated to arouse in the minds of our readers the propriety of taking some immediate steps on the subject to which it refers:

MR. EDITOR:—From a recent inspection of the military lines, between this point and Murphy, N. C., on the track where the Western Turnpike road was formerly located, I find that the Rebels have taken almost complete possession of the whole line. Scarcely a mountain pass on the line can be found that is not strongly garrisoned and well fortified, bidding open defiance to the Union forces usually traversing the line. It is said they act only on the *defensive*, which of course gives to them the sympathies of the world. That their strength and numbers are daily increasing is beyond a doubt. It seems the Union forces had undertaken to starve them out *"on this line,"* but, like the children of Israel, they evidently grow stronger—(at least numerically)—as they are oppressed and trodden under foot. The Union army, with infantry, cavalry, Iron-clads and other implements and means of attack, have of late repeatedly assailed them in their strongholds and, in some instan-

ces, succeeded in making a partial *inroad* on some of their outworks; but, as a general thing, these skirmishes result in far greater injury to the attacking party than to the stubborn unyielding rebel elements they encounter.

It is amusing to witness some of the skirmishes that daily occur along the lines. A bold and adventurous commander of one of the modern Iron-clads may be seen, leading cautiously and skilfully the attack against some old grizly-headed rebel Chief stationed in the center of the position with his subordinates stationed all around him in convenient attitudes to annoy assailants, all grinning defiance at the approaching attack, with crests elevated, in stature from the surface at least 6 or 8 inches. If the commander manages to escape the old arch rebel in the center, he is almost certain to come in contact with at least one or more of the subordinates, who, cuffing his craft first on one side and then on the other, rarely fails in creating a shock to the Iron-clad which sends the commander's hat some 20 or 30 feet in the open air, who, when alighting to regain it, in bewilderment and anger, has the most consoling reflection that his head was not in it. Occasionally may be seen along the lines the remains of some noble structure that has perished no doubt in defence of its country's rights. From the best reconnoisance that can be made along the lines, the strength and number of the enemy are so great and their persistent indomitable courage (like the native mountain rocks which, indeed, they *very much resemble*,) is so defiant, that it is believed an act of reconstruction, by Congress, the Legislature, or some other potent power, is absolutely necessary to subdue them, and prevent the disgraceful and unconditional surrender of the Union forces to these *flinty*-headed rebels, who are casting a blight on the laws of the country, or at least on the counties through which they have established their lines. And, in case such an act cannot be passed and carried out at once, it would not be amiss for the Union forces to seriously consider the propriety of adopting the principle of "*abolition*," in its broadest sense—at least so far as toll gates are concerned along this line—as every principle of law, equity, justice and consistency demands that something should be done to remedy the existing evil, and recover, if possible, possession of the lost Western Turnpike road.

I have not said a word in relation to the "*swinging bridge*" across French Broad, 1¼ miles from this place, constructed of grape vines and perforated rotten slabs, leaving that entirely for the subject of another chapter, unless undertaken by an abler hand.

TRAVELER.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD—SMATHERS.—Married, on Thursday evening, July 29th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. —— Neilson, Mr. FRANK BOYD, of Waynesville, to Miss LULA, eldest daughter of John C. "Smathers on the Line!"

MURPHY—KEENAN.—Married, on Sunday evening last, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gibbons, D. D., JANE, youngest daughter of Mr. Terence Keenan to Mr. P. MURPHY.

GUDGER—TAYLOR.—Married, by Rev. Jas. S. Kennedy, at the bride's father's house on the 28th of July, Dr. DAVID M. GUDGER and Miss LOU J. TAYLOR, all of Buncombe.

This notice was overlooked last week.

Fourth Round

Quarterly Meetings for Asheville District.

Marshal Circuit, at Antioch,	" 21..22
Mills River Cane Creek, Hendersonville, at Shaw's Camp Ground,	Aug. 28..29
Catawba Circuit at Union Camp G. Sept.	4..5
Sulphur Springs at Asbury Camy G. "	11..12
Burnsville, at Cane River, " "	18..19

Let all the people come to these meetings, full of faith, hope and love.

JNO. BORING, P. E.

Asheville Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY
EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEWS AND FARMER.
BY CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT.

Wheat, bus.	to 1 25	Tallow, lb.,	15
Rye, "	to 1 00	Beeswax, "	to 30
Corn, "	85 to 1 25	Molasses p,r gal.,	75
Meal, "	85 to 1 25	Dr'd Apples,	2 00
Oats, "	50	" Peaches,	2 00
Potatoes, bush. good,	50	Jeans (coun'y)	60 to 1 00
" sweet "		Cotton Yarn,	0 00a2 15
Flour, 100lbs	0 00 a 5 00	Feathers, new, lb.	50
Bacon, per lb	18 to 20	Leather, sole,	" 40 to 50
Butter, "	dull, 25	" upper, "	75
Lard, "	to 22½	" harness, "	65
Chickens, each	15to 20	Beef Hides, dry,	00 a 20
Eggs, per doz.	00 to 15	" " green,	00 a 10
Cheese, p'r lb,	20 to 30	Rags, cotton p'r lb	2 1-2
Flaxseed, p'r bush.	1 00	Honey,	00 to 12½

Beef Cattle,

WHEAT, Corn, Bacon, Flour, Meal, Wool, Feathers, Butter, Chickens, &c. all wanted at ALEXANDER, RAY & SMITH'S,
At the old French Broad Stand.

They have just received a choice lot of Iron and Castings from Tenn., and receive New Goods every month.

You will certainly find it to your interest to call and see them.

Aug. 20, '69. 433 tf

Come at Last.

THAT choice lot of Tenn. Iron and Castings, for CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT.

Also, more New Goods generally.

Their arrangements now are such that they receive something fresh EVERY MONTH, and even oftener. There is nothing to be lost by calling to see them.

Aug. 20, '69. 432 tf

W. P. HUGHES,

Photograph and Ambrotype

ARTIST,

Will Remain for a Few Days in the

Town of Asheville.

PERSONS WISHING GOOD

PICTURES

Will do well to call at once at Natt Atkinson's Law Office, in the rear of the Asheville News.

August 20, 1869. 433 tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the Holston Salt and Plaster Company, Saltville, Virginia, has now for sale at Leicester, N. C., 100 Sacks of Salt.

L. CHAPMAN.

July 9, 1869 426 tf

Newton Male Academy.

THIS Old and well known Institution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st Monday of Sept., 1869. The Principal has been, for years, a professional teacher; and, if encouraged, designs to build up a *permanent*, first rate High School at this point.

TERMS—Per Session of Twenty Weeks:

Primary English Department	$10 00
More advanced English Course	15 00
Same, with Mathematics	20 00
" " " and Latin or Greek.	25 00

Tuition fees payable *half in advance*.

Good boarding can be secured at reasonable rates in private families contiguous to the Academy. Apply to

S. M. BANKS, *Principal.*

Asheville, Aug. 20, 1869. 433 1m

Davidson River Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 13TH SEPTEMBER.

Terms—Per Session of Twenty Weeks:

Primary Department	$ 8 00
Intermediate Department	12 00
High School Department	20 00

Terms, one-half payable in advance. Balance payable at the end of first half session.

Excellent board at from $8 to $10 per month, near the Academy.

HENRY EWBANK,
Principal.

Aug. 20, 1869. 433 tf

State of North Carolina.

TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

Geo. W. Swepson, R. R. Swepson and R. Y. McAden, Plaintiffs, against McKewn Johnston, Def't } Complaint for specific performance of contract.

ORDER FOR SERVICE OF PUBLICATION.

IN the above action it appears from the affidavit on file—

I. That the Defendant, McKewn Johnston, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That the said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has property therein, in said County, and that there is a cause of action at the instance of the plaintiffs against the said defendant, founded upon the covenant of the defendant made to and with the said plaintiffs.—And it is ordered,

I. That service of summons be made, by publication in the "*Asheville News and Mountain Farmer*," once a week, for six successive weeks.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the said Plaintiffs, directed to the said Defendant at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to the said Plaintiffs, and that said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time for publication prescribed by this order.

Given at Brevard this 28th day of July, 1869.

GEO. C. NEILL, C. S. C.

Aug. 20, 1869. 433 6t

RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

—o—

THE undersigned, having leased the old Buck Hotel, on Main st., Asheville, and thoroughly renovated it for the reception of regular or transient boarders, are now prepared to accommodate the public on terms as reasonable as are offered by any other establishment of the kind in this section.

The apartments will be found clean and comfortable, and the table supplied abundantly with whatever the season will afford.

Attached to the Hotel, a fine bar has been fitted up, and stocked with the finest foreign and domestic liquors, cigars, &c., that can be procured.

☞A large wagon yard, and a stable with accommodations for 40 Horses, are also connected with the establishment.

BIBB & McFARLAND,
Proprietors.

August 13, 1869. 422 4t

TAKE NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Bankruptcy, I will offer for sale, at public auction, in the town of Asheville, on Saturday, the 18th day of September next, the following property, belonging to the estate of J. R. Baird & Co., Bankrupts:

Notes and Accounts,

due the said firm; and also the Notes and Accounts due J. R. Baird, J. M. Baird and L. Chapman, separately, as individuals. Also, L. Chapmnn's interest in and to several lots or parcels of land, situate at Leicester, eleven miles from Asheville, on which are a

Store, Tan-Yard, &c.

Also, J. R. Baird's interest in a tract of land of

384 Acres,

in Sunflower County, Mississippi, North half of section 15, Township 18, Range 4 West. Also a

Tract of Land

belonging to J. M. Baird, in Noxubee County, Mississippi, Township 16, Range 16 East in sections 7 and 12, containing 383 acres.

Terms Cash.

C. M. McLOUD,
Assignee, &c.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 13, '69. 332, . 4t

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Fall Term of this old and popular Institution opens on THURSDAY, 5th OF AUGUST, with competent and skilful Teachers in all the Departments.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Tuition From	$12 to $20 00
Fee for Incidental expenses	3 00
Board Including Washing and Lights	75 00
Music and use of Instrument	22 50
Languages, Ancient and Modern, each	8 00

Charges for Painting, Drawing, &c., moderate.

Each Pupil furnishes her Towels, Toilet soap, and one pair of Sheets and Pillow Cases.

For further information send for Catalogue.

JAS. S. KENNEDY, President.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th day of August next, I will sell, at the Court House door in Hendersonville, N. C., W. D. Miller's land—the place where he now lives—lying on the French Broad River, in Henderson County, containing some THREE HUNDRED ACRES. A great portion of the land is of good bottom quality, and has on it a

SPLENDID RESIDENCE,

other good buildings and a good Orchard, and is situate 5 miles from Hendersonville, on the road leading to Waynesville, N. C.

TERMS:—Two hundred dollars cash, and a credit of twelve months for the balance. Purchaser must give good and sufficient security.

J. D. HYMAN, *Assignee.*

July 23. 429 5t

Leicester High School.

THE THIRD TERM of this School will commence on Thursday, 16th August.

Terms as before.

Aug. 6 431 1t

THE GREAT

RAILROAD SENSATION!

CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT,

Would call attention to their

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

TO ARRIVE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

Embracing

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

HATS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Ready Made Clothing,

AND NOTIONS.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Embracing Black and Greeen Teas, Extra "C" and Crushed Sugars, Laguyra Coffee, Soda, Rice, and almost anything else good to eat or to make good things with.

We pay the highest prices for all marketable produce

"COME AND SEE."

July 23. 429 tf

RICHLAND INSTITUTE,

Haywood Co., N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this well known Institution, for Males and Females will begin July 19th and end Dec. 3d, under the charge of HORACE L. KING, Principal, and Miss M. C. CRAWFORD, Assistant.

CHARGES,

PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS, HALF IN ADVANCE.

Primary Department, Sec. 1st,	$ 5 00
Primary Department, Sec. 2d,	6 50
Second Department,	9 00
Third Department,	12 50
Fourth Department,	15 00
Contingent Fee,	50

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter until the close of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness. Ministers' children admitted at half price.

The morals and manners of pupils will receive special vigilance.

Board, per Month, $7 50

For further particulars address the Principal, at Richland Valley, N. C.

J. W. KILLIAN, Sec'y Board.

July 23. 429 3t

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

David A. Blackwell, and Elisha C. Blackwell, and Moses M. Blackwell, and Eliza C. Blackwell, and William A. Revis, and Sarah C. Revis, and Milton Revis, the three last of whom are minors and sue by their Guardian and next friend Jacob C. Sams. } Petition for Partition

vs.

Robert N. Blackwell.

IT appearing from the affidavit of David A. Blackwell, one of the plaintiffs, that the defendant Robert N. Blackwell is a non resident of this State and resides in the State of Texas. It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville *News*, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at my office in the town of Asheville on the fourth day of September next then and there to answer the complaint filed in this case, or judgment will be entered against him according to the prayer of the said complaint. July 26th, 1869.

J. E. REED, Clerk, S. C.

July 30 430 6t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 30th day of August next, I will sell on the premises, for cash, the interest of Andrew J. Miller in a valuable tract of land in Transylvania County, lying on the French Broad River, containing some FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, a large portion of which is

First Class Bottom Land,

in a high state of improvement. The land is known as the "ALLEY GASH FARM."

Persons wishing to invest money in the French Broad Valley will find this a good opportunity to do so. This place is located some fourteen miles from Hendersonville, directly on the Jones Gap Road, leading from Sulphur Springs, Buncombe County.

J. D. HYMAN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy..

At the same time and place, I am authorized to state that the interest of C. L. S. Corpening in said land can also be purchased.

J. D. HYMAN.

July 23, 429 6t

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will resume his School, at his home, on the 21st of June, inst., will receive pupils on the following terms, per session:

Primary English Department	$10 00
More advanced English Studies	15 00
Same, with Mathematics	20 00
" " and Latin or Greek	25 00
French	5 00
Board, per month	15 00
Contingent Fee	50

Tuition and Board payable one half in advance. Session 20 weeks.

He would rather not receive young men who are not disposed to give all the school hours to study.

STEPHEN LEE.

June 10. 423. 2t.

North Carolina Land Company.

RALEIGH, July 2, 1869.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We are receiving letters daily, making inquiry as to the connection of the North Carolina Land Company, with the agency in this city that is carrying on the Lottery business.

We wish to inform the public generally, that our Company is a SEPARATE and DISTINCT organization, conducted upon entirely different plans and presided over by different officers.

GEORGE LITTLE, President.

R. W. BEST, Secretary.

July 23 429 1m

N. W. WOODFIN. C. M. MCLOUD.

WOODFIN & McLOUD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

Will practice together in the counties of Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, McDowell, Henderson, Transylvania and Haywood.

OFFICE, Asheville, N. C., at the Law Office of N. W. WOODFIN, where one of the firm can always be found, unless absent at one of the above Courts.

Feb. 25. 408 1y

Wanted Immediately,

50 HEAD OF FAT BEEF CATTLE, and ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF SHEEP, for which I will pay the highest price in CASH.

W. W. SMITH.

April 20. 417 4t

WAYNESVILLE ACADEMY.

WAYNESVILLE,
Haywood Co., North Carolina.

THE THIRD SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 9th of August, and continue twenty weeks.

The course of instruction is Classical and Commercial, such as to prepare young men for College, or give them a practical business education.

Special attention given to young men preparing themselves for Teachers.

Tuition per Session:

Primary Department, Sec. 1st,	$ 5 00
Primary Department, Sec. 2d,	7 50
Intermediate Department,	10 00
Advanced English,	12 50
The same with Latin and Greek,	15 00
Book Keeping, Double Entry, extra	5 00

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter until the close of the session, except in cases of protracted illness.

Board can be obtained in the Village, and around it, at $6 per Month.

No pains will be spared in giving Pupils every facility for acquiring an education.

For further particulars address the Principal at Waynesville.

JOHN M. M'IVER, *Principal.*

July 1. 426 4t

MILLS RIVER HIGH SCHOOL.

THE THIRD SESSION of this Institution will begin July 26th and end December 24, a margin of two weeks being allowed for losses of time.

REV. R. N. PRICE, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

REV. FRANK RICHARDSON, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.

REV. W. C. BOWMAN, Professor (elect) of Ancient Languages and English Literature.

——Teacher of Primary Department.

CHARGES:

FOR A SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

HALF IN ADVANCE.

Primary Department,	$ 7 50
Second Department,	12 50
Third Department,	15 00
Contingent Fee,	50

Board in private Families, $8 00 per month.

Ministers and Minister's Children admitted at half price, as to tuition.

Books furnished in the neighborhood.

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Persons are requested not to send in their Children until they shall have made satisfactory arrangement in reference to the charges of the past.

Encouraged by the attendance of NINETY PUPILS during the past session, we solicit and hope for an increased attendance during the coming term.

For particulars, address Rev. R. N. PRICE, Mills River, Henderson County, N. C., or

J. A. CORPENING, *Sec'y Board.*

June 1869. 425 6m

NATT ATKINSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL give prompt attention to all business of his Profession and the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate.

REFERS TO—Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., Bankers, New York; Col. C. H. Mills, Baltimore; Maj. Campbell Wallace, Supt. W. & A. R. R. Ga.; Hon. A. S. Merriman, Raleigh N. C.; Hon. J. L. Bailey, Asheville, N. C.,

OFFICE IN THE ROOM IN REAR OF "NEWS AND FARMER" OFFICE.

M't Hermon Lodge, A.·. Y.·. M.·.

The Regular Monthly Meetings of this Lodge, are held at the Lodge Room, in Asheville, the first Thursday, on or before the full moon of every month, at 7 P. M., until further notice.

The meeting for the month of June, will be on the 17th.

Members of the Lodge will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W.·. M.·.

J. M. ISRAEL, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 11, 1869. 406. 1y.

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

John G. Chambers, as Administrator of John Brigman, *Plaintiff,* *Against* Alfred Brank and Lucretia his Wife, Catharine Chambers, James Sawyer and Nancy his Wife, William Jenkins and Polly his Wife, Susannah Barrett, Kelsey Brigman, Robert Brigman, Jos. B. Chambers and Lucinda his Wife Joel Brigman and Polly his Wife, May Brigman and Lucinda his Wife, Samantha Brigman, an infant, Lucretia Brigman, " John Brigman, " Monroe Brigman, *Defendants.* } Special proceedings to sell Real estate for payment of debts.

ORDER FOR SERVICE BY PUBLICATION

IN the above action, it appearing from the affidavit of the Plaintiff,

I. That the defendant, Kelsey Brigman, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That the said defendant is not a resident of this State, but is one of the heirs at law of John Brigman, deceased.

It is ordered,

1. That service of the Summons be made by publication in the Asheville *News and Mountain Farmer*," once a week for at least six successive weeks.

2. That a copy of the Summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the said Plaintiff, directed to the said Defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said Plaintiff; and said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given at Office, this 20th day of July, 1869.

J. E. REED, Clerk.

July 26, 1869. 429 6t

CARD.

LEICESTER CHAPMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Country Produce

AND

General Merchandize

LEICESTER, N. C.

July 9, 1869 426 tf

UP TO THE TIMES!

Alexander, Ray & Smith,

AT FRENCH BROAD,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a nice little lot of NEW AND PRETTY GOODS, and will soon have a large lot of nice

Tennessee Iron and Castings.

Aug. 6 431 tf

MULES FOR SALE.

TWO GOOD MULES for sale. Apply at this Office. Aug. 6. 4t

HILLSIDE SCHOOL,

Asheville, Buncombe County, N. C.

MRS. R. H. CHAPMAN hopes, with competent aids, to organize, on Monday, the 19th of April, 1869, a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for

YOUNG LADIES,

in which will be taught the ordinary branches of an English education, Latin, French, Musick, Drawing, Painting, &c.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Payable, Half in Advance:

English Tuition of Pupils above 12 years of age,	$20 00
" " " below " "	15 00
Musick, with use of Instrument,	22 50

Latin, French, Drawing, Oil, Antique and Oriental Painting, Wax-work and Hair-work, at the customary prices.

Board, Washing, Fuel and Lights, per month, Fifteen Dollars. No extra charges or requirements.

Having taught in New Berne and in Wilmington, N. C., from 1845 until 1861, Mrs. Chapman refers to all who were the prominent inhabitants of those cities prior to 1861.

16th March 411 1y

R. H. JARRETT,

CABINET MAKER,

AT

T. L. CLAYTON'S Foundry,

TWO MILES WEST OF ASHEVILLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the community generally, that he is prepared to make to order, Cabinet and Household Furniture of every description, such as

CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, TABLES, SETTEES, DESKS, ROCKERS, &c.

in the best possible manner, and at prices that will defy competition.

The public are invited to call at G. M. Roberts' Store in Asheville, and examine my style of workmanship for themselves.

All orders left at Mr. Roberts' Store will be punctually attended to.

☞ Walnut and Cherry Lumber taken in exchange for Furniture.

R. H. JARRETT.

May 13. 419 tf

SCHEDULE

OF THE

Western N. C. Railroad,

STATIONS.	Going West.		STATIONS.	Going East.	
Leave Salisbury,	3 00	A. M.	Arrive,	10 10	P. M.
" Tank,	3 30	" "	Leave,	9 40	" "
" 3d Creek,	4 10	" "	"	9 03	" "
" Statesville,	5 15	" "	"	7 58	" "
" Catawba,	6 25	" "	"	6 48	" "
" Newton,	7 17	" "	"	5 55	" "
" Hickory,	8 12	" "	"	5 10	" "
" Icard,	9 02	" "	"	4 15	" "
Arrive Morganton	9 47	" "	"	3 30	" "

Connects at Salisbury with the through train on the North Carolina Railroad.

S. McD. TATE, Superintendant.

SELLING OFF AT COST

AT

McDOWELL & SPEARS

HAVE just received and will continue to receive new Goods of every style and kinds, consisting of

DRY GOODS

of the latest Patterns and fashions. HATS AND CAPS for Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES

of all styles, prices and character. A FINE LOT OF

HARDWARE

SUITABLE FOR THIS MARKET.

GROCERIES OF EVERY KIND.

They are determined not to be excelled in quality of Goods or Cheapness in price.

Call and examine for yourselves at the old stand in the Cape Fear Bank Building.

WANTED BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company.

AN active Agent in every county in the Western part of the State. Applications, with recommendations, should be made to the General Agent at his Headquarters in Asheville. The General Agent will also visit the Western Counties in person, and will receive applications by mail for Insurance against FIRE, LIGHTNING and TORNADO. None but *live* men need apply for Agency. ROBT. B. VANCE,

General Agent, N. C. Home Insurance Co.

Asheville, Feb. 25. 408 tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

AT THE

News and Farmer Office,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING EXECUTED in the best style, at the shortest notice, and as cheap as possible.

Pamphlets, Cards, Hand-Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Lawyers' Blanks.

PRINTING IN COLORS NEATLY EXECUTED.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
R. M. STOKES, *Proprietor*

Seltzer' Aperient,

SEWING MACHINE OIL.

COD LIVER OIL,

LINSEED OIL,

HALL'S HAIR RESTORATIVE,

Just received, at

CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT'S.

WANTED.

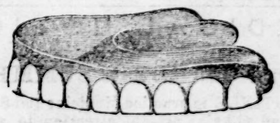
DRIED BLACKBERRIES!

25,000 POUNDS of Dried Blackberries, for which we will pay the highest market price.

We also buy Ginseng, Seneca and Black Snake Roots, at the store of

HAMMERSHLAG & CO.

DR. S. S. GRANT



DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

April 22. 416 tf

MORE NEW GOODS!

AT

CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT'S.

FRESH arrivals of Dress goods, Prints, Ribbons and Flowers and Ladies Hats.

ALSO

Fresh Buckwheat Flour in 25lbs. Sacks.

A FEW BUSHELS SEED BUCKWHEAT.

June 10 423

S. HAMMERSHLAG. C. H. FELDSTEIN

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND

SEASONABLE GOODS

AT THE STORE OF

Hammershlag & Co.

THE subscribers respectfully announce that they have just received a fine and extensive stock of New Goods, selected by one of the firm in person, especially with a view to the wants of the people in this section, and which they offer to their customers at unprecedented low prices.

This Stock comprises a full assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Best Madder Colored Prints 16⅔ cts per yd.
Cotton Delaines.....20c per yard.
Other fabrics cheap in proportion.

LADIES' HATS,

of the latest styles. LADIES' GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHOES &c. &c. to suit all tastes.

READY MADE CLOTHING

Selected with care, and of the most approved fashions. A fine and varied assortment of HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

GROCERIES.

A full and fresh stock, which we sell as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Country Produce Taken,

in exchange Goods at Cash prices.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

One of the firm, C. H. Feldstein, will manage our business in Asheville, and always be on hand to attend to the wants of our friends.

HAMMERSHLAG & CO.

June 3d 422 tf.

LANDS! LANDS! LANDS!

KEESE & McCULLY,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE.

WILL ATTEND TO THE BUYING AND SELLING OF

SOUTHERN LANDS.

Keep Constantly on hand Plats and Descriptions of Lands for Sale.

PARTIES desiring to purchase in the South, and those who desire to sell their property will find it to their interest to consult with us. We have correspondence in New York, Boston, Hartford, Conn., Baltimore and other Northern Cities.

Those who wish to sell their lands will please send us a full description and plat and deeds of the same.

Parties wishing to purchase, either North or South, will do well to correspond with us.

Any information cheerfully given. No charge is made unless sales are effected. References given on our card.

KEESE & McCULLY,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
Anderson C. H., South Carolina.

April 8 414 3m

C. COWAN,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

In Room No. 1, Over J. M. Alexander's Store.

WISHES to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a small Stock of New WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY, which he offers for Sale at low prices. All Watches and Clocks regulated, put in good order before leaving his shop, and warranted.

Repairing of Watches and Jewellery being his main business, all such work will be done satisfactorily, and at reasonable charges.

Particular Notice.

All articles left with me for repairs, which are not paid for and taken away within six months afterwards, will be sold at private sale for the cost of repairs, if nothing more.

C. COWAN.

April 29. 417 tf

D. C. McGREGOR'S

Carriage and Wagon Factory,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Shop on the South End of Main St.

THE proprietor in returning his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous friends and acquaintances for the liberal custom he has enjoyed for the past ten years, would take occasion to solicit a continuance of the same.

To new customers he would say that he is prepared to execute all orders for

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Wheel-barrows, with promptness, and in the most workmanlike manner.

Second Hand

SPRING WAGONS, CARRIAGES and BUGGIES constantly for sale at low and accommodating prices.

Particular attention given to repairing, painting and trimming.

☞ Lumber, Spoke Timber, or Country Produce taken in exchange at market prices.

D. C. McGREGOR.

May 6. 418 tf

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS popular and fashionable Summer resort will be put in thorough condition for the reception of visitors and travelers during the coming season. The reputation of this House as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL will be maintained, and if satisfaction is not given no charge will be made.

The travelling public will find *clean beds, comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants, a fine Bar, and a* FREE OMNIBUS.

Bynum and Co's Livery Stables are attached to the hotel.

The Asheville Stage arrives and departs from this Hotel and has its office in the house.

May 20 420 6m.

Alexander Ray & Smith.

AT the old FRENCH BROAD stand, are still adding to their presen Stock by new arrivals.

They are doing a fine business and their terms and Stock are such as will soon bring to them the old custom of the stand.

May 19 419 tf.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT ASHEVILLE.

PUPILS WILL BE RECEIVED on the following terms, per Month:

Primary English Department,	$2 00
More advanced English,	3 00
The same with Latin *or* Greek,	5 00
The same with Latin *and* Greek,	6 00

Pupils desiring to pursue a partial Course can receive private instruction by special arrangement.

Bills are payable at the end of each month.

Apply to REV. G. T. WILMER, D. D.

July 16. 428 3t

BOIL IT DOWN.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,
Whether witty, or grave, or gay,
Condense as much as ever you can,
And say in the readiest way;
And whether you write on rural affairs,
Or particular things in town,
Just take a word of friendly advice—
Boil it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page,
When a couple of lines would do,
Your butter is spread so much, you see,
That the bread looks plainly through.
So when you have a story to tell,
And would like a little renown,
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend,
Boil it down

When writing an article for the press,
Whether prose, or verse, just try,
To utter your thoughts in the fewest words,
And let them be crisp and dry;
And when it is finished, and you suppose
It is done exactly brown,
Just look it over again, and then
Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print
An article lazily long,
And the reader does not care
For a couple of yards of song.
So gather your wits in the smallest space
If you'd win the author's crown,
And every time you write, my friend,
Boil it down.

"Miss," said a high strung swain to a rural dulcinea, "let us walk in yonder beautiful meadow where the clover is in blossom and the amorous zephyrs play."

"Oh, darn the amorous heifers," she replied, "I see enough of them over on dad's farm."

That refined and exquisite good sense, applied to the most important matters, which is called philosophy, never differs, and never can differ, in its dictates from that other sort of good sense which is employed in the guidance of human life.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness;" and this is the reason my little dears, why you are put in the tub on Saturday night before being taken to church on Sunday mornings.

The following inscription is actually to be found in an ancient cemetery in Rockville, Eastern Massachusetts:—'In memory of Jane Bent who kicked up her heels and away she went.'

God bless our wives, they fill our hives with little bees and honey; they ease life's shocks, and mend our socks, but—don't they spend the money?—When we are sick, they heal us quick—that is, if they love us; if not we die, and yet they cry with just one eye and wink the other on a sly, at some young man above us.

Josh Billings says, 'I am violently opposed to ardent spirits as a beverage, but for manufacturing purposes, I think of it tastes good.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S INDENTURE.—The following is a copy of ex-President Johnson.'s indenture as a tailor's apprentice. The original document is said to be in possession of a person in Detroit:

"This is to certify that it is my desire that my son Andrew Johnson is bound an apprentice to James J. Selby to learn the taylor's trade, and that he is to serve him faithfully until he is 21 years old.

"Andrew Johnson was born in the year 1808, December 29th.

Mary Daughtry,
"By
"Turner Daughtry
"Novm. 7th, 1818."

Nothing can be done that is done in a hurry,' oraculary declared a certain pompous politician in New York, one day lately, on the steps of the City Hall. 'How about catching fleas?' asked a wag at his elbow. The politician was floored.

A romantic youth, promenading in one of our fashionable streets, picked up a thimble. He stood awhile meditating upon the probable beauty of the owner, when he pressed it to his lips saying:

"Oh! that it were the fair cheek of the wearer!"

Just as he had finished, a stout elderly negres looked out of an upper window, and said:

"Massa, jist please to bring dat fimble of mine in de entry—I jist drapt it."

FIGHT BETWEEN A BABOON AND A SHIP'S CREW.—An English steamer which arrived at Liverpool from Africa a short time since, had on board three giant chamas or baboons, two crocodiles, several monkeys, and other specimens of the natural history of the country. The baboons were very ferocious and possessed of great strength. For their safe custody, a strong den with iron bars was provided and placed near the forecastle, so that they could be constantly under the eye of the crew.

All went well until the morning of the second day out, when a crash was heard, and in an instant the large chama had wrenched several bars off, and the next instant was on the forecastle, armed with bars with which he had been confined. Here his majesty paused for a moment, and in a dignified manner surveyed his captors. A rope having been got, a noose was formed and cast over his head, and he struggled hard to extricate himself, but without avail. He then attacked one of the seamen, whom he seized by the arm, and, notwitstanding that several of the men belabored him with weapons, the brute would not relinquish his hold until he had torn the flesh from above the elbow to near the wrist, and had been rendered insensible, when he was carried to his den.

Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap

And Charleston Railroad.

OPENED to Wolf Creek, 40 miles from Morristown and 8 miles from Warm Springs, North Carolina, on the 2d, inst.:

The Shortest, Cheapest and best "Route" from Western North Carolina to the Eastern and Western Cities.

Runs in close connection with the great "Air Line" from Norfolk to Memphis.

Connects at "Terminus" of Road, with 1st class "Stage Line" for Asheville and Morganton, N. C., and Greenville, S. C.

"Through Freight" from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to Wolf Creek, upon the most liberal terms.

"Wagon Road" from "Terminus" of Road to Asheville, mainly a 1st class "Turnpike."

Passengers make close connections, both at Wolf Creek and Morristown.

The patronage of the "Mountain Counties" solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Farmers will find a good market at Wolf Creek, for all their productions and can procure their supplies of Staple Commodities, upon terms that must give satisfaction.

Trains run Tri-Weekly on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's, as follows:

Leave Wolf Creek,	6.30 A. M.
Arrive at Morristown,	9.50 A. M.
Leave Morristown,	1.45 P. M.
Arrive at Wolf Creek,	5.05 P. M.

R. C. McCALLA, Supt.
Nov. 10, 1868. 398 tf

Spartanburg and Union R. R.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after 2d November, 1868, the passenger trains will leave Spartanburg Court House, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 A. M., and arrive at Alston at 1 20 P. M., connecting with the Greenville down train, and trains for Charlotte and Charleston.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the up passenger trains connecting with the Greenville up trains, will leave Alston at 9 A. M., and arrive at Spartanburg Court House at 3.20 P. M., as per following schedule.

	Miles.	Down Train. Arrive.	Down Train. Leave.	Up Train. Arrive.	Up Train. Leave.
SPARTANBURG,	00	00.00	7.00	3.20	00.00
Pacolett,	10	7.45	7.48	2.32	2.35
Jonesville,	19	8.25	8.30	1.50	1.55
Unionville,	28	9.15	9.40	12.40	1.05
Santuc,	37	10.16	10.21	12.03	12.08
Shelton,	48	11.10	11.12	11.06	11.08
Lylesford	52	11.36	11.38	10.39	10.42
Strother,	56	12.02	12.05	10.12	10.15
Alston,	68	1.20	00.00	00.00	9.00

THOS. B. JETER, President.
Unionville, S. C., Feb. 4, '69. 405 tf

Change of Scheduleon G. C. R. R.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Passenger Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with the Night Train on South Carolina and Charlotte and South Carolina Railroads, as follows:

Leave Columbia at	7.00 a. m.
" Alston at	8.40 "
" Newberry at	10.10 "
Arrive at Abbeville at	3.00 p. m.
" at Anderson at	4.20 "
" at Greenville at	5.00 "
Leave Greenville at	5.45 a. m.
" Anderson at	6.25 "
" Abbeville at	8.00 "
Newberry at	12.35 p. m.
" Alston at	2.15 "
Arrive at Columbia at	3.45 "

Trains on the Blue Ridge Railroad will also run daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Anderson at	4.30 p. m.
" Pendleton at	5.30 "
Arrive at Walhalla at	7.30 "
Leave Walhalla at	3.30 a. m.
" Pendleton at	5.30 "
Arrive at Anderson at	6.20 "

The train will return from Belton to Anderson on Monday and Friday mornings.

JAMES O. MEREDITH,
General Superintendent.
Feb. 4. 405

TRY

PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS.

THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

STOMACH AND LIVER.

THEY ARE RECOMMENDED BY THE
MEDICAL FACULTY.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Manufactured by C. F. PANKNIN,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
CHARLESTON, S.C.
☞*For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.*☜
Feb 25, 1869. 408 1y

FRIENDS OF TEMPERAN

ASHEVILLE COUNCIL, No. 4, Friends of Temperance, holds its meetings in Temperance Hall, every Tuesday evening.

Members of the Council, and transient brethren cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Council.

ROBT. B. VANCE, *Pres't.*
J. S. ADAMS, *Sec'y.*
July 23, 1868. 378 tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Drs. HARDY & SUMMEY

CONTINUE to practice Medicine and Surgery, and will give prompt attention to all cases entrusted to them. Their office is still in the building next to the Cape Fear Bank building.

Dr. HARDY will always be found, when not on professional business, at the Eagle Hotel.

Dr. SUMMEY will be found at his residence, when not on professional business.

A SPECIAL CALL.

ALL persons indebted to us are requested to make payment. Corn, Flour, Meat, or any other produce, necessary for the sustenance of man and beast, will be gladly accepted in liquidation of all indebtedness.

J. G. HARDY, D. F. SUMMEY.
Dec. 3. 397 tf

Support Your Own Papers!

—o—

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

ASHEVILLE NEWS AND FARMER,

—o—

A LIVE NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture,

General News,

Domestic Economy,

AND

General Literature

—o—

THE BEST INTERESTS OF

Western North Carolina

WILL BE

DEFENDED.

HER

RAILROADS

AND HER

MECHANICS

HER

COMMERCIAL

And all other Interests

WILL BE

ADVO ATED.

—o—

THE ELE TION IS OVER.

NOW LET US

GO TO WORK,

AND

MAKE OUR MOUNTAINS

"Blossom as the Rose."

EAGLE HOTEL.

ASHEVILLE, N.C.

WM. P. BLAIR, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE has been long, well and favorably known to the travelling public.

The undersigned, on reopening the Hotel, desires only to assure the public that every attention necessary to the comfort of its patrons, in his power, will be cheerfully rendered.

WM. P. BLAIR.
Asheville, April 11, 1867. tf

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned having removed his Saddle and Harness Shop from the old Stand to the Corner of Main and Haywood Streets, is now prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the shortest notice, and executed in the best style of workmanship.

Having received an extensive Stock of the very best Materials, he feels confident he can execute any work required satisfactorily to all who may favor him with their patronage.

All Wok Warranted.

W. M. FARRISS.
June 11, 1868. 372 tf

J. D. HYMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to his hands.

OFFICE, HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
August 20, 1868. 382 tf

A. T. & T. F. DAVIDSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL give prompt attention to all Professional business in Western North Carolina.

OFFICE AT
FRANKLIN, N. C., and ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Jan. 30. 356 tf

BATESVILLE MANUFA TURING COMPANY.

HAVING received the Agency for the sale of Cloths and Yarns made by this Company, we are ready to supply dealers at Factory pricee.

DAVID & STRADLEY,
Wholesale Grocers, and
Commission Merchants,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
Nov. 7. 345 tf

J. W. SCHARTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CUTTING

Done promptly and accurately, and all pieces marked, so that the maker can insure

GOOD FITS.

All work warranted to be of the neatest and most fashionable style.

Prices for cutting, the same as before the war.

Asheville, Oct. 17. 342 tf.

Insure Your Life in the Brooklyn Life Insurance COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, ... $1,000,000.

Insures Policies of all Kinds, Life and Endowment.

Dividends declared and paid annually *in Cash.*

No restriction upon travel on the face of the Globe.

Part of the premium loaned, and no loan or premium note is a lien or claim on the Policy in case of death after second year. All Policies

Positively Non-Forfeitable.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, *President.*
WILLIAM M. COLE, *Secretary.*
ROBT. B. VANCE, Asheville, N. C., Agent, for Western North Carolina.
July 2, 1868. 375 tf

North arolina Land Company.

Incorporated by Special Act of General Assembly
FOR THE LOCATION OF

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN
SETTLER,
FOR THE SALE OF
IMPROVED FARMS, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS, HOUSES, MINES, WATER POWERS, &C.

Also, otton, Tobacco and Naval Stores, On consignment, and advances made on same. Improved Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Machinery, &c.

AND

NEGOTIATE LOANS
ON
Mortgage or other Securities.

Those having Lands or Farms for sale, will find it to their advantage to communicate with this Company.

☞No charge made unless a sale is effected, and then only 5 per cent., to be paid when sale is perfected.

OFFICERS:
GEO. LITTLE, *Pres't.* R. W. BEST, *Sec. & Treas.*

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS AT RALEIGH:
Hon. R. W. Best, Col. Geo. Little,
Geo. W. Swepson, R. Kingsland.

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS IN N. YORK & BOSTON:
A. J. Blecker, Son & Co.
Raleigh, N. C.
March 11. 410 3m

YARBROUGH HOUSE, Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Proprietor, in returning his sincere thanks to the Travelling public for the libera patronage extended to him during his connection with this Hotel. takes occasion to assure them that no effort or expense will be spared to retain the present reputation of the Hotel as one of the very best in the South.

He is continually making improvements, and has now a BATH ROOM and BARBER SHOP connected with the Hotel.

He hopes to have the pleasure of welcoming to the YARBROUGH HOUSE his old Customers and many new friends.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
August 20, 1868. 382 1y

MARCUS ERWIN. M. E. CARTER.

ERWIN & CARTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice together in the Counties comprising the Eleventh and Twelfth Judicial Districts.

April 15. 415 3m

What is this? absorbs me, quite
Improves my spirit, quickens sight,
Oh, tell me! tis the "QUEEN'S DELIGHT."

FOR THE

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!!

OF all the medicines known to the world, none have been attended with such marked appreciation by the profession and the people, on account of its extraordinary cures as

"Heinitsh's Queen's Delight."

Now is the time above all others to renovate the system, Invigorate the organs and cleanse out those perilous spots, pimples, corrupt sores, which pollute the life of the blood, and render your body a loathsome thing. They are the precursors of a diseased blood, and will assume a much more formidable shape, if allowed to go on unchecked. The QUEEN'S DELIGHT, the only real blood purifier that has ever been invented, as thousands will to-day attest, is offered to the afflicted as a positive remedy for all diseases flowing from a vitiated condition of the system.

THE LIFE OF THE FLESH IS PURE BLOOD. Upon this theory alone the inventor of the Queen's Delight establishes the great hygienic law, WITHOUT PURE BLOOD NO FLESH IS FREE FROM DISEASE. The Pale and Shrunken Forms, Yellow Faces, Weak Stomachs, Diseased Livers, Crippled Rheumatics, Nervous Hypochondriacs, Dyspeptic Victims of Headache, so common in this country, is owing entirely to the humors of the blood. Very many other diseases may be traced to bad blood, Scrofula or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Exantheme or Elevure, a rash or eruption on females; Blotches, Tetter, Goitre or Swelled Neck, Syphilis or Syphilitic Sores, Strumous Ulcers, &c.—These cannot be cured without purifying the blood. Now as to the remedy. There is no other blood purifier that will accomplish such positive and extraordinary cures as Heinitsh's Queen's Delight. You may take a barrel of extract Sarsaparilla, and still you will not be cured; and, as a proof of it, look around and you will observe the country, throughout its length and breadth, is flooded with compound Sarsaparillas, extracts and syrups, claiming to be blood purifiers, and yet we see to-day more evidence of impurity of the blood than ever.—Why is this? Simply because these extracts and Sarsaparillas are worthless medicines.

The Queen's Delight is a new compound, and is now the great blood medicine; sanctioned by the profession, patronized by the highest dignitaries of the land, endorsed by everybody.

In the brief period of twelve months, over 3,000 cases have been treated so successfully as to entitle it to be the wonder of the age.

For debility, prostration, nervousness, mental depression, impaired digestion, loss of appetite, restlessness, want of vital force Low, spirits; it is more invigorating and strengthening than all the compounds of bark or bitters. As a liver invigorator, it is of inestimable value. As a stimulant it is safer and surer than all the rum and whiskey tonics of the day, and if you value your life and health a pin's fee, avoid these quickening stimulants to the grave and use the Queen's Delight. Ask for Heinitsh's Queen's Delight. This is not the Extract of Stellingia or Queen's Delight, nor is it a compound Syrup of Queen's Delight, or Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight, but simply Heinitsh's Queen's Delight is the trade mark. Ask for this if you want to be cured, and see that the name of E. H. Heinitsh is on the wrapper.

Prepared only by E. H. Heinitsh. Wholesale agents. FISHER & HEINITSH,
Columbia, S. C
And for sale by E. J. ASTON,
Asheville, N. C.
July 2. 375 tf

Western North Carolina LAND AGENCY.

I HAVE received lately, a large number of letters from persons who wish to purchase Lands in this section, but am unable to give positive answers to them. I have therefore concluded to open an office, in the town of Asheville for the

Purchase and Sale of Lands in Western North arolina.

Persons having lands, Town Lots, or other Real Estate for Sale, will have great advantages for bringing their lands into notice, through this Agency, among those who *really wish to purchase.*

All who desire to sell, will please call at the office of the *News and Farmer*, where blank descriptions of Lands are ready for them to fill, and terms of Agency defined.

In order to facilitate the sale of Lands, I shall issue Monthly the "Land Register," in which a full description of Lands placed in my hands for sale will be given, and the "Register" sent to all parts of the South, and particularly to those who write to us for information, free of charge.

There are a large number of persons now living in those portions of the South where the negro element is in the ascendency, who are desirous of removing to this section. They know nothing of the Lands for sale, but would undoubtedly settle among us, if they could obtain proper information.

No charge will be made for Advertising or other expenses, until sales are made, when a per centage on sales will be charged.

R. M. STOKES.
October 22. 391 tf

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.

1500 Acres---All Under Fence.

500 *Acres l eared, and well set in Orchard Grass, Timothy and lover.*

SPRINGS IN ABUNDANCE.

Branches Running in Every Direction.

One-half, or more, of the uncleared land is rich Cove land.

Five good Cabins on the place. This Farm is one of the best in the country for Sheep Raising, Grazing and Dairy purposes. Payments made easy. Apply to

R. M. STOKES,
Western N. C. Land Agency,
Asheville, N. C.

☞I have also a number of other excellent Farms for sale, ranging from 100 to 2500 acres in size, and from $1 to $10 per acre.

R. M. STOKES, *Agent.*

[NO. 1.]

FINE GRASS AND FRUIT LANDS IN MADISON COUNTY.

2,500 *Acres, more or less, in Madison o unty, N. .*

We are authori ed to sell the bove number of acres of the finest Mountain Lands, situated in Madison County, within 3 miles of the French Broad Branch of the Western North Carolina R. R., which is now being located, and is expected to be put under contract for building in 3 months.

It has a number of small streams running through it, and the land is peculiarly adapted to all kinds of grasses, which makes this tract one of the best for STOCK Raising. The Timber on it is mostly Hickory, Lynn, Chestnut, Poplar, Black and White Oak.

The land will produce the finest Apples, all the Root Crops, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Wheat and Corn.

For information address R. M. Stokes, Western N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

Price of the above land $1 per acre.

January, 1869.

E. J. ASTON, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dec. 3. 397 tf

[NO. 2.]

A Fine Buncombe Farm

100 *Acres of good Land for a General Farm.*

This land is situated in Buncombe County, N. C., on the McDowell Road, 3 miles from the Hickory Nut Road.

30 ACRES are under fence. 40 Acres are cleared. 60 Acres are in Woodland, consisting of Hickory, Oak, Chestnut, and Pine Timber.

Clover and other grasses will grow luxuriantly upon it. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Potatoes, Cabbages and every other kind of vegetables can be grown luxuriantly upon it.

APPLES, Pears, Cherries and Plums can be raised in perfection. There is now a small orchard started on it, with 25 of the choicest Apple Trees and a number of Peach Trees.

A good school within half a mile of the land. Methodist and Baptist Churches, from 3 to 4½ miles.

WATER. The water courses run so admirably through it that water can be secured to each field.

IMPROVEMENTS. A comfortable Log House, with two rooms, Smoke House, Barn, Stable and Corn Crib. All the out houses are Log buildings, but comfortable.

Address R. M. Stokes, W. N. C. Land Ageney, Asheville, N. C It can be bought at low figures.

January, 1869.

[NO. 4.]

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE TOWN OF ASHEVILLE.

I offer for sale an elegant Residence in the town of Asheville, Buncombe County, N. C.—This residence is so situated as to command almost an entire view of the town and of the surrounding mountain district, with grand scenery.

The house is built of brick, of the cottage gothic style,—containing, in basement, two rooms, with an entry; stairs leading to 2nd story, where there are two elegant rooms and three in the upper story. Six fire-places in the house. In the yard there is a neat office, suitable for study or library, a smoke house, servants' house, stables, etc. There are two beautiful groves of forest trees in the front yard.—Also attached, an excellent young orchard of Peach trees. The lot contains about fifteen acres, a portion of which is well set in grass.

Apply to R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 5.]

2,530 ARES OF LAND!

IN MADISON COUNTY, N. C.

We are authorized to sell the above number of acres of the finest Mountain lands, situated in Madison county, 12 miles from Marshall, (the county-seat,) 20 from the Greenville, Tenn., R. R. Depot, and 4 from the French Broad River, down which runs the F. B. Railroad, (uncompleted.) Big Laurel and a number of creeks and branches pass through the land; and though it has never been tested, there is supposed to be Copper in abundance on it. One-half of the mineral interest will be reserved in the title to the purchaser.

The property is beautifully situated for Stock-raising, having an abundance of the best range and water in Western N. Carolina, with sufficient meadow to winter any amount of stock.

About 50 acres are cleared, and all the remainder timbered with all the best varieties of wood. The soil is adapted to the growth of all cereals, particularly Wheat and Grasses,—the latter spontaneously.

The improvements consist of only a few small cabins.

This property will be sub-divided to suit purchasers. Separate surveys and plats, made by county surveyors, may be seen at R. M. Stokes' Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 6.]

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD AND CHEAP FARM IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C.

200 ACRES, 3 miles from Asheville, and two miles from the W. N. C. R. R., which is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

IMPROVEMENTS. A comfortable Log Cabin, with 4 rooms, Smoke and Spring Houses, two Stables, Barn, Chicken House, and a Tenant House.

The land is well watered, having two good Branches running through it and a bold Spring of the finest water near the dwelling.

THE GRASSES.—The land is admirably adapted to Clover and other Grasses, making it valuable for a Stock Farm. Corn, Wheat, Oats and almost every variety of vegetables grow luxuriantly on it.

There are 8 or 10 acres of fine Meadow Land in this tract; 40 acres are under cultivation, over 100 acres in fine Oak, Hickory and Pine woodland. As the Railroad will soon be put under contract this woodland will be very profitable.—There are also many lots of Branch Bottoms on it. Churches from 1 to 2 miles distant.

Indications of Mineral are very marked on many parts of the land.

There is a small ORCHARD, of Fifty Summer and Fall Apple Trees, and about 30 Peach Trees.

This land can be bought cheap, if applied for soon. Address, R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 7.]

FINE LANDS AT THE FOOT OF PAINT MOUNTAIN FOR SALE.

2,000 to 2,600 Acres of Excellent land suitable for a fine Stock Farm, about ten miles from the celebrated Warm Springs, in Madison County, N. C., and 15 miles from Greenville, Tenn.

About 100 Acres in cultivation, which produces fine Wheat, Oats, &c. Several hundred acres of excellent Farming Land, in the woods, the remainder in fine Mountain land that will make first class pasture.

There is a good dwelling on this place.

Large quantities of IRON ORE, that must become valuable in a short time. It will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to R. M. Stokes, Land Agent, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 8.]

VALUABLE RESIDENCE IN THE TOWN OF ASHEVILLE, FOR SALE.

The house contains nine upright rooms, with 3 cellar rooms. The Lot contains 3½ Acres of Land. On the premises is a Spring of Fine Water, a Blacksmith's Shop, and other outbuildings. The Blacksmith Shop may be excluded in the sale, if desired by the purchaser. This property will be sold cheap, and possession given at once. For further particulars apply to R. M. Stokes, W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 9.]

FINE LANDS IN MACON COUNTY, N. C.

400 ACRES of the finest quality of Lands for Dairy purposes, near Franklin, in Macon County, N. C.

This tract is directly on a Turnpike road, and within a few miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, which, it is now determined to finish. This tract is perfectly level, with good water-power on it, and could be made a most valuale place.

This land can be purchased at $2.25 an acre, *cash.* The wood on it is worth double the money, for making potash. Address, R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

RAGS! RAGS!

WE will pay a fair price in Cash for clean white Rags. Or we will take Rags in pay or subscription to the *News and Farmer.*

R. M. STOKES.